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of expression is through enlightened human reason and not as an extraneous force. It is to be hoped that the concept of religion presented will not obscure the real function of religion in affecting this reconciliation. In general the author has made a valuable contribution to the subject of social interpretation.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

KEY, ELLEN. *The Woman Movement*. Pp. xvii, 224. Price \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1912.

This new volume by Ellen Key first published in Sweden in 1909 has just been made available to American readers by translation. In a way which we have learned from her other books to be characteristic of her she puts into virile language her ideas of the Woman Movement and the "new phase it is now entering, a phase in which the claim to exert the rights and functions of men is less important than the claims of woman's rights as the mother and educator of the coming generation."

Havelock Ellis, in his introduction to the book traces five stages of development in the woman movement: the struggle for equal rights of education; for entrance into the professions; the evolution of certain personal rights, such for instance as regards marriage and property; the right of suffrage; and finally this new stage as quoted above. In its external as well as its inner results, in its influence upon single women; upon daughters, upon the relations of men and women in general, upon marriage, and upon motherhood, each of which she has outlined in a separate chapter, the author attempts to show wherein the woman movement has endeavored to develop woman's personality and where, in her opinion, it has failed when it has refused to recognize that with woman "the life of the heart predominates" and that she can only attain to the development of the highest personality through her function of mother and educator of a new generation.

The book throughout is a wonderful stimulator of thought in these days (to take only one instance) when a certain coterie of representatives of woman's rights are attempting to throw all emphasis on a particular phase, namely the demand for parliamentary suffrage. As the author says "the ballot in and of itself does not injure the fineness of a woman's hand any more than a cooking receipt;" but in its attainment does not lie all that woman is struggling for.

BRUCE D. MUDGETT.

University of Pennsylvania.

LUSK, HUGH H. *Social Welfare in New Zealand*. Pp. vi, 287. Price \$1.50. New York: Sturgis and Walton Company, 1913.

Mr. Lusk, a former member of the New Zealand Parliament, has presented in popular style an account of the various social and economic experiments which have caused the eyes of the world to be directed to the little dominion

in the Pacific ocean as constituting the outpost in the world's movement towards social betterment.

The efforts of the people of New Zealand, working through the agency of their government, to overcome the evils of land monopoly, to improve labor conditions and prevent industrial disputes, to provide for their aged poor by means of old age pensions, to extend the suffrage to women, to provide homes for their workers, to prevent the evils of private monopoly by an extension of the field of government ownership and management of industry, and to make capital available at low rates of interest for their farmers and working people by a use of government credit to secure loans from abroad are recited in the language of an enthusiast who makes no mention of the difficulties which have been and are still being encountered in the carrying out of this social program.

Mr. Lusk's avowed purpose is to present such an account of the New Zealand legislation as shall lead other peoples, especially those of America, to follow the path which his country has blazed, but such a misleading statement as he has given will hinder rather than aid in the accomplishment of that purpose.

That New Zealand's social program is highly interesting and instructive no one can doubt: that on the whole it is likely to succeed is the belief of the reviewer, but that the legislation is as yet only experimental must be confessed by any well-wishing but impartial investigator.

Mr. Lusk's book is full of inaccuracies and as a scientific treatise it has no merits.

M. B. HAMMOND.

Ohio State University.

McLAUGHLIN, A. C. *The Courts, the Constitution and Parties.* Pp. vii, 299. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1912.

This book includes five articles, all but the first of which have been published before. The first article answers the question, "How did it happen that courts in America began in the latter part of the eighteenth century to refuse to recognize as law legislative acts which had the appearance of law and which were issued with all the formalities of law?" It presents briefly the position of the Supreme Court in *Marbury vs Madison*, and then goes backward historically, attempting to discover the foundations for this decision. The author finds these foundations in certain principles of great influence in the minds of men of revolutionary days, chief of which were: (1) the principle of the separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary, which led courts to believe that they were not bound in their interpretation of the constitution by the decisions of a collateral branch of the government; (2) the prevalent and deeply cherished conviction that governments must be checked and limited in order that individual liberty may be protected and properly preserved; (3) the universal belief in a fundamental law which should be maintained and preserved at all costs; (4) the firm belief in natural rights as superior to all governmental authority and in the principles of natural justice as constitu-